TO POST MASTERS. In resuming the publication of the Union and AMERICAN we contracted with the old firm of J. O. Guippiru & Co., to fill out their unexpired subscriptions to the extent of the amount still due, But as many changes have been effected since the suspension of this paper in 1862, we are compelled to ask the various Post Masters at whos offices the Union and American is received, to inform us promptly by mail what papers are no taken out by reason of the absence or death of the

parties, or for other cause. Their PROMPT ATTENTION will greatly oblige us and will be received as a personal kindness. None of our Memphis cotemporaries have

yet favored us with an exchange except the Bulletin. What is the matter, gentlemen? Don't fail to read the inimitable poem in to-day's paper entitled "THE BLACKERED." It is side-spliting. It is the most graphic delineation of the demoralized condition of

our social state that we have yet seen. Don't halt at the measure of the yerse; read Col. Robt. Johnson, private secretary to

the President, has our thanks for a handsome copy of the Message in pamphlet form To our numerous friends who are for warding us such substantial tokens of their

appreciation of our paper, we tender our sincere thanks. We promise them renewed energy to an swer their demand in making such a paper as will advance the interests and defend the

honor of the people of Tennessee. It will be gratifying to the numerou friends of John Overton, Esq., to learn that he has been pardoned by the President and restored to all his rights of property. We trust it will enable him to push forward to an early completion the fine hotel on the corner of Cherry and Church streets, and thereby fill one of the greatest demands of

our city. WE have had the pleasure of a conversation with a highly intelligent gentlemen who has recently returned from a visit to his plantation near Canton, Mississippi. He reports the condition of affairs there, on the subject of labor, very much as they are here. Some of the large planters have abandoned all hope of cultivating their lands for the ensuing year, but a majority are getting their farms ready, hopeful that something may turn up that will enable them to get the requisite amount of labor. At presentnotwithstanding the speech of Gen. Howard, disabusing their minds upon the subject of dividing out the lands-the negroes are not disposed to contract. They are represented, however, as in a more destitute condition then those of Middle Tonnessee and it i hoped that as the winter advances they may see the ruin that awaits them unless they are willing to do something for a support.

Such seems to be the condition of affair as a general thing, throughout the South New and then we hear of a communi where the people are more hopeful, At the present time the Freedman's Bu

reau have entire control of this subject. To the wisdom and prudence of the gentlemer in charge of it we must look for whatever remedy, if any, that can be devised. We very much fear, however laudable their intentions, that they are not sufficiently familiar with the peculiar characteristics and habits of the colored population of the South to master the subject.

The country-the world-is greatly inter ested in a speedy restoration of the proper relations between Capital and Labor in the South, and in the production of a large crot for the coming year. The prospect at pres ent, however, is anything but encouraging Much can yet be done to remedy the diffi culties that environ us, but it will require prompter, more intelligent and decisive ac tion, than we now have reason to hope for, Those who expect cheap cotton twelv months from to-day, are, in our judgement

doomed to disappointment. Lafe Insurance.- This is a subject of increasing interest. Many who have given it thought regard it as one of the most judicious investments that the head of a family can make to secure an ultimate competency to those who may be dependent upon him.

In this connection we invite the special at tention of those who feel an interest in the subject to the advertisement of the Sr. Louis MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE COMPANY Messrs. Parfield & Stephenson, special agents at Nashville.

WE publish this morning a letter from Thos. L. Clingman, of North Carolina, or the condition and sentiments of the people of that State. Mr. Clingman was originally a Whig, sad for some years a member of the House of Representatives. After the adoption of the Compromise Measures of 1850 he became a Democrat, and was holding his seat as a Democratic Senator in Congress when the rebellion broke out. He was always a zealous advocate of the interests of slavery, and served in the Confederate army during the war. In one of the later engage ments of the contest, he was wounded in the foot, and is still lame. His statements of the manner in which the country was led into the war, embody his own views, and will be taken for what they are worth. Every man has his own peculiar notions on that subject. Mr. Clingman was one of the men who differed very widely with Mr. Davis upon the management of the war. He has always exercised a good deal of independence of character, and never harmonized very well with any party.

THE message of President Johnson was looked forward to with so much anxiety, and was regarded as of such great international importance by the Canadian people, that it was telegraphed complete to the Montrea newspapers, and appears in full in their is sues of the morning following the day of it presentation to Congress. It has been well canvassed by the provincials, and is considered by them an able State paper, and, on the whole, pacific in tone. Our Montreal correspondent gives some interesting items in regard to the different members of Jeff. city their home, and are compelled, in consequence of their limited means, to live in very modest ztyle.

One hundred and eighteen citizens of Texas, all belonging to that class of rebels exempted from Executive amnesty, who were worth over twenty thousand dollars, were yesterday, it is reported, pardoned by the President.

The probabilities are, our Washington dispatches state, that the issuance of an additional one hundred millions of national currency will be authorized by Congress.

Tire bridge over the Tennessee river, at Decatur, Tennessee, on the Memphis and Charleston Railroad, is under dontract, and is to be built as soon as practicable. Transfer at that point now takes place by steam-

A HALP brother of Gen. Forrest has been sentenced to be hung by a Military Commis-Earnest efforts are being made by loyal men to have the sentence commuted, York,

H. G. AS A PACIFICATOR.

We have no doubt that Mr. Horace Gree is a peacefully inclined gentleman. He showed it just about the time the late war was inaugurated, by advising that the "erring South" should be permitted to depart n peace. He showed it during the war, while negotiating on the Canada border to top the effusion of blood, and to arrive at ome arrangement whereby peace could be oncluded on a basis satisfactorily to all parties. He is undoubtedly sincere, and we respect his opinions and desires upon this subject of peace. If they were a little more prectical we should hold them in much

eigher estimation. Mr. Greeley has recently offered to the naideration of the President and Congress ome suggestions upon their differences and the doctrines promulgated in the message, are very widely different from those acted on and adopted by Congress immediately after the message was read to them, and that, unless something is done by one or the other, or by both parties to this difference, there must be a rupture between the Executive and Legislative Departments of the Governnent. To avoid all this he propounds the

following suggestions: The initial indispensable step toward the great and is perfect accord between the President and longress. Let them but see eye to eye, and all

beyond will be easy.

This accord cannot be attained through the subugation of one department of the Government to nother. To chalk out a line of policy on the mother. To chaik out a line of policy on a nest momentous question that ever challenge he regard of a people, say, "On this stands it? "resident: are you for him or against him?" out the way to win the support of a body conscion of its power, proud of its independence, and re-sidently comparison of views come first in order muly comparison of views come first in order; whatever differences may thus be developed discussed in free, informal conference, before ey shall be permitted to give encouragement adversaries of both parties. We are veral such conference would tend to unity in

that such conference would tend to unity in counsels and harmony in action, and thus contribute
vitally to the national well-being.

At all events, let nothing be hastily done that
may be calculated to estrange those who should
be firmly and warmly united. There is not a
standow of valid reason for any difference between
the President and Congress. They were called to
responsibility by the same popular fiat. Their
obligations, even to the Southern blacks, are sheneal. If they should be estranged, a common fate waits them. If they stand together and triumph, many will share the plaudit of Well done! These maiderations are so obvious and palpable that we tope to hear daily that mutual explanations have emoved all difficulties, and that the two depart nexts are a unit now and to the end."

The admirable and saving spirit of compromise may be carried too far. On the chief topics of difference between the President and Congress the President has planted himself on the constitution, and Congress themselves on a wholly different ground, The President says the Union has never

been dissolved, that no State has been out the Union. This he has always held from the inception of the war. He represented Tennessee in the U. S. Senate after her vote of separation,-became her military governor and exercised that office for nore than two years,—and became the nomince for the Vice Presidency, was elected and qualified-all as a citizen of Tennessee, a State still in the Union, and only eligible to these several positions as the citizen of a State whose relations to the Union had never changed, whatever might have been the effect of temperary disturbances. This doctrine is as firmly pardons have been granted to those indicted fixed in the mind of the President as are the bones in his body; and it is really as necessary to sustain the government now and ecutive interference. The repeal of this secagainst future rebellions that may unfortu- tion will give no exemption to those emnately arise in the growth and expansion of be country, as are the bones in his body to

sistain the President's physical life. What ther line of policy, therefore, can be 'chalk out." Is he to become a harlequin a be moved hither and thither by the pullng of a string, or the touching of a spring, by the hands of Congress-and yield, with at rhyme or reason, the cherished convicions of his judgment and duty? H. G. is carcely so well acquainted with Andy Johnon as the people of Tennessee are, Another prime point of difference is the

ight of Congress, either to prescribe the ights of suffrage in the States, or to make he rules of suffrage adopted by any State for itself, a reason for the exclusion of such tate from the Union, or for denving to it s proper and lawful representation in the Inion. The President denies the power of longress to go into the States with any such uthority. This matter was remitted to the states by the framers of the constitution, and he President will never be able to reconcile t with his conscience, or with his inclina-

ions, to compromise away the provisions in hat instrument. Might it not be well for the Tribune to state fully and succinctly what concessions it wishes to be made on each side, that they nay " see eye to eye " and " be a unit now and to the end"?

A SOUTHERN CONGRESS. The par excellence friend and defender of

outhern-rights and State-rights in the city of New York, the Daily News, recommends the members of Congress elected from the late Confederate States, since they cannot gain admittance into the Halls of the National Legislature at Washington, to meet together and form a Congress of their own at Richmond. It is, perhaps, natural that me extreme should beget another, and under the gourding of such measures as are being introduced into the Senate by Mr. Sumner, and into the House by Mr. Stevens, the News is excited to a degree but little short of madness, and is prepared to give almost any sort of advice. But if the News is sincerely friendly to our people, we respectfully suggest that it has an unfortunate method of showing it. The adoption of such a suggestion by the Southern members of Congress would certainly be a mos, melancholy evidence of insanity. We trust that, in all our great and many misfortunes, we have not lost our senses. Of whatever else the Southern people may be ustly accused, surely they are not so stupid as that would amount to. No more of that,

A company has been organized at San Francisco, to build a railroad from that city to a town in San Diego, thence eastward to the State line, and there connect with the ontemplated road to the Mississippi river, The capital is thirty million dollars, and the length of the road seven hundred and twenty

Benjamin, if you love us.

In consequence of the fears of negro outoreaks entertained by some of the people of Virginia, a proposition for the organization of the militia has been submitted to the Legislature of the State. But our Richmond orrespondent thinks that a draft will be recessary to obtain the troops; as, so far, not-Davis' family, who are now making that ferent parts of the State, they have been un- may be counted as twenty cents, and the ner. Love at first folly enlisted prior to June 25, 1863, and wer chonable to procure the first recruit towards fillng up the ranks of a 'militia police force, which was some time ago projected for the purpose of checking outlawry. A proposition for calling a State convention to revise the constitution is also talked of in cornec-

tion with Virginia Legislative matters. THE past Summer is said to have been the nost unhealthy one ever known in Arkansas. The typhoid and intermittent fevers have claimed the largest number of victims, but the dysentery and other diseases have prevailed with unexampled virulence, and selped to swell the fearful catalogue of the destroyer. In addition to these diseases, Little Rock, which has suffered, perhaps, as largely as any other locality in the State, is

THE widows of Daniel Webster and John

The Question of Treason in Kentuck, Ver Treason Against the State is Morger! in Treason Against the Union-No Prosecutions Under State Authority -Interesting Message of Gov. Bram-

lette to the Legislature. OMMONWEALTH OF KY., EXECUTIVE OFFICE. } Gentlemen of the Senate and House of Repri

Since the final adjournment of the last ieneral Assembly Richard Hawes, indicted in the Bourbon and Franklin Circuit Courts treason: Wm. E. Simms, indicted for treason in the Bourbon Circuit; and James B. Percefull and Thomas J. Percefull, ndicted for treason in the Knox Circuit hav etitioned me for pardon. Reprieves have een granted to each until the end of your resent Assembly, pursuant to the power ested in me by article 3, section 10, Consitution of Kentucky; and I now lay their cases before you, to whom the power of parloning is reserved by the article aforesaid, how to remedy them. He clearly sees that with the recommendation that they be pardoned. No other applications have been made to me; but there are doubtless many

similar cases within the State. Entertaining the opinion that acts of treason committed within the State, in aid of the ecent rebellion against the United States the structure of our Government necessarily merges the treason against the State in that against the United States; I therefore hold that a pardon from the President of the United States, either by special pardon or b general amnesty, acquits all entitled to such musty or holding such pardon of all liabil ty for treason in any State court. Were the aw ruled otherwise, the provisions of the sullified. Although the act of levying war within a State against the Government of the effect of overthrowing the State Government, vet it cannot be but the one offense-the erime of treason against the Federal Government-against which it was levied. In treason either the one or the other Government must have the exclusive jurisdiction, otherwise a conflict of jurisdiction would onsue and the constitutional quaranty against being twice enjeopardized will be disregarded. If the levying of war be only against the tate Government, then the State tribunals have exclusive jurisdiction; but if the war e levied against the United States, though vaged within the State as a necessary inc dent to such war, the acts can only be treason against the Government of the United States, and State courts have not jurisdic

Such being the view which I take of this nestion of constitutional law, contenting self with the simple statement of it, without deeming it necessary to cite authorties or elaborate by argument. I recommend that you grant a general pardon of all who may stand indicted in the courts of the State for the crime of treason, based upon State against the Government of the United

And in this connection I would recommen the repeal of the 1st section of an act entitled. "An act to prohibit and prevent rebelion by citizens of Kentucky and others in e State," approved Ootober 1, 1861, which provides "That any citizen of this State who, as a soldier or officer of the army of the o-called Confederate States, and as part of an armed force, shall invade this State to make war upon it, shall be deemed guilty of felony, and, upon conviction in any court having jurisdiction thereof, shall be confined in the penitentiary for any period of pot less than one nor more than ten years, at the dis

cretion of the jury." Since the termination of the war several under this section. Though the power of pardon is full in such cases, yet a repeal of this section would end the necessity for Exbraced in the second section, and who remain the proper subjects of punishment; nor will it exempt from punishment guerrillas, their aiders and abetters, who waged within our borders their barbarous and uncivilized warfare, and against whom the law should main tain a fixed condemnation, and burn with the brand of an indelible and enduring stig-THOMAS E. BRAMLETT, Governor of Kentucky.

Illustrative of the War. from the New Orleans Cresent. A relict of the past is seen in the man, earing upon his face and body the impress f many years. This man walks the streets bearing the marks of misfortune aid the friends he had known in better ears, but with an appearance so changed, ie can hardly recognize in him the Mercuio of the Cresent city, the gay, witty and egant gentleman, who was at one time the ry leader of fashion, Seedy habiliments, bent body and wrinkled face, have nearly literated all in him that was familiar in he past. Inheriting a great fortune, he inreased it largely by marriage, and from his profession at the bar had an income of forty r fifty thousand a year, and received a single fee of \$60,000 upon a claim of real estate in he lower part of the city. This wealth he cattered with princely generosity and royal rofusion. He was a Lucullus at home, and s hospitalities aspired to all the magnifiace of the ancient Roman nobleman. In 337 he gave a single soirce that cost \$25,-000, which exceeded in splendor anything over which the dancers moved were covered with scenic paintings, the work of the most complished artist then in New Orleans, and in the saloon where gaming tables were ranged stood two baskets-one filled with se of those guests who were unfortunate with the fickle goddess. The dispenser of this orgeous hospitality is now dependant upon tian resignation, and does not fly from the world nor rail against it, like Timon of Athens, but moves through the world with a deasant and urbane manner, as if he had till the princely fortune at command. Such ases as this are common since the war.

The Home Cost of Wine-Interesting Facts for Champagne Drindkers.

beims Correspondence New York Herald.] Regarding the actual cost of manufa ired champagne, the merchants say that the in brut, or raw wine of the ordinary qualy costs, on an average, 1f. 25c. per bottle he middling from 1f. 50c. to 1f. 75c., and the superior from 1f. 75c to 2f. 15c, per bottle. In Federal money (gold standard) this would be respectively about 24c., 29., to 32c. and 41c. a bottle. The cost of manufacture. cluding bottle, cork, and the necessary adaixture, is from forty to sixty centimes per bottle. It may be mentioned here that the corks, all of which are cut by hand, principally by Spaniards who reside here for that urpose, cost from two to four sous each. Those for Russia, where the champagne frinkers are the most particular about th corks, cost the highest price. The wine merchants say they are perfect-

v satisfied with the profits of tifty centimes or nearly ten cents on each bottle of champagne, which added to the price of the raw cine, the cost of preparing it for market and the small cost of sending it from here to the port of embarkation, makes up the figures at give the figures relative to this point, I asked the privilege of being shown copies of invoices of wines recently shipped by some of the most celebrated firms at Rheims. These

A very few hours after their departure the were shown me, and they fully bear out the statement made by the wine merchants, and statement made by the wine merchants, and may perhaps be of interest to the readers of the direction they had taken, and immediately the direction they had taken, and immediately the direction they had taken, and immediately the direction they had taken. fair profit to the manufacturer of the cham-

pagne wines for which they now pay five and six dollars a bottle at the New York hotels. down gambler, with nothing but good looks, A recent invoice of Piper-Heidsleck of five hundred dozen was sent at the rate of killing tact to recommend him. withstanding the earnest endeavors of the local authorities and leading citizens in diftwo hundred and fifty dozen of Eugene not backward at least in his attentions. As also provides for the repeal of a law Clicquot at 2f. 54c, per bottle; four hundred he was almost immediately forbidden the which allowed former masters of colored Clicquof at 2f 54c, per bottle; four fundred and sixty dozen of L. Roederer & Co. (the highest priced brand which goes to the United States) at 4f. 25c, per bottle; a hundred dozen of Mumm & Co. at 2f. 15c, and seven hundred and eighty dozen of Moet & that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that the duty of each State to provide that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that the duty of each State to provide that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that the duty of each State to provide that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that the duty of each State to provide that, by the will of a maiden aunt of great that the duty of each State to provide the duty of each State to prov Chandon at 2f. 42c, the bottle. This, of wealth, who had but recently died, she its inhabitants, without distinction of color

retary of the Treasury fifteen dollars and a long letter, in the latter of which she proposes that the national debt be paid off by half a dozen times, he sought her hand in made on account of race or color. Referred teable contributions from the people. She | marriage, and the elopement just mentioned | to Committee on the Judiciary. says the sum enclosed is one fifth part of all was the result.

The couple passed through this city withdisease is confined mostly to the colored it back to her; -while there are so many which point the father has pursued them, millions of able-bodied and wealthy men in | hoping to some upon them in time to pre-

THE BLACKBIRD.

Once upon a midnight dreary, while I pondered. Weak and weary, O'er the war of the rebellion, and the things that While I sat absorbed in thinking-brandy cocktails slowly drinking, Suddenly I saw a blinking, one-eyed figure at my Saw a one-eyed, winking, blinking figure at my Standing there and nothing more.

Ah! I never shall forget it, how in glancing round I met it, I ever shall regret it, that I looked toward I saw a monstrous figure, like a giant, only And there stood a hig buck nigger, leaning up Leaning there, and nothing more. traight into the fire-place spying, where my ham

and egg were frying. I beheld the poker, lying near the hearth upon the floor; with most determined vigor, straight I burled it at the nigger, o quick was that big nigger, that it missed and struck the door-ed the nigger's head completely, and fell Struck his heel, and nothing more.

Back into the fire-place looking, where my ham and eggs were cooking, Shaking, quaking as no mortal ever shook or I then heard this ugly sinner mutter but these words—"Some dinner!" "Twas the only word he'd spoken, 'twas the only When I picked up pluck and answered, "I shall This I said, and sothing more.

Then his impudence beginning, and his gums ex-With a smile, by no means winning, did he view me from the door.
And coelly said, "You treat, man-I'll ne'er go i Federal and State Constitution securing the citizen from being twice put in jeopardy of life or limb for the same offense, would be till I roar-Never leave you-nevermore!"

United States may, if successful, have the Then toward the fire-place marching, where my coffee was a parching.

dly stalked the samey nigger, boldly stalked across the floor;

er made the slightest bow, air—then I knew there'd be a row, sir,
For I made a solemn vow, sir, he should go back
to the door;
Then I kicked him from my chamber, and he went back to the door, Leaned against it—nothing more,

Then this blackhird for awhile, sir, really did caus me to smile, sir, Though a ray nous, rabid, hungry look his visage Though," said I, "thou art a freedman, tho hast gone so much to seed, man, That I'll give a little feed, man, as you seem to be Provided you will work for me a half an hour or Quoth the nigger-' Nevermore!"

Much I marvelled this ungainly nigger should refuse so plainly To do a little job, 'twould take a half an hour or being ould refuse to labor, seeing that he was so of the Gulf of Mexico, from which they blasted poor-uld refuse to earn a dinner he saw cooking from my door-Thoughthe ate one nevermore!

acts committed of levying war within this | Though I sat engaged in musing what he meant by thus refusing, And I then began abusing this big nigger at my sure," said I, "you must be crazy, thus to be so be so awful lazy as to want to work no more Quoth the nigger: "Nevermore!"

Nieger," sald I, "horrid demon-nigger still, if hink again before you answer this one question. re you yet no sense of feeling-do you mean to live by stealing, by working and fair dealing-tell me, tell me, I implore: your honor, as a nigger, will you labor as be-fore?" Quoth the ninger: " Nevermore,"

Startled at the stillness broken by reply so flatly spoken,
'Doubtless," said I, "this big nigger he would eat
enough for four,
When on some spacious rice plantation, he would I'm sure, For his master bought the victuals, in the good old days of yure; Now he'll feed you ' nevermore.'"

Nieger," said I, "thing of evil, quit my room, go h, if you say you'll work, I'll bring your suppor to the door; 'Tell me truly, I conjure you, for the last time I implore; your honor, as a nigger, will you labor as be Quoth the nigger: "Nevermore,"

Be that word our sign of parting, nigger man in I cried, apstarting— Get thee back to where thou cam'st from—let me Join the army—go to Texas—never come back here to vex us— Ne'er return again to vex us-never let us see you | Government touching upon the occupation Take your gaze from off my meat, and take your careass from my door!"
Quoth the nighter: "Nevermore."

And the nigger still is standing in my entry, on the landing. A pretty burly picture, with his back against my frying, And my soker still is lying near my hand upon And my you.

And my you.

But my virtuals to the "fly-trap" of that nigger by my door.

Shall be lifted—"nevermore."

ONE of the Judges of the Freedmen's Court, Richmond, remarked to a lawyer, who carried the other day five law books with him to that tribunal, in order to back up his case with pertinent authorites: "I am astonished at you, sir; you come heer ed, post-offices re-established and the with law books and talk about law; they are of no account, sir: all we want in this Court ever before known here. The very floors is the Bible." The lawyer will not again be guilty of taking a law book to the Freed-

There is too much foolish and reprehenank notes and the other with gold, for the sible love of show in this country, but we taken the oath required by law, and whether have not yet, perhaps, reached the vanity | there is no money paid out of officers provid and extravagance of private life in Paris. s relatives. He takes his loss with Chris- A late letter from that city states that a haptismal dress of an infant has been prepared. of exquisite embroidery and lace, at an expense of eighteen thousand dollars! The establishment in which it was made has been througed with lady visitors to see the rich and costly dress in which the little creature is to renounce the pomps and vanities of the

THE ladies of Baltimore recently presental General Lee with a richly carved, sevenoctave pianoforte of the Louis Fourteenth pattern, manufactured at the piano establishment of Charles M. Stieff, of that city. The name of the donce was richly inlaid with mother of pearl, indicating the source of the

THERE are at the present time two hundred and thirty students in the University of Virginia, a great majority of whom were in the army during the war.

An Affair of Love, Elopoment, and Fifty Thousand Dollars,

A New York merchant, named Seymour passed through our city recently in hot pursuit of an absconding couple—his daughter and her intended husband. The two eloped which they do now and at which they always from the girl's residence on Tuesday last. invoiced their wine. In order to be able to and, being provided with a considerable amount of money, obtained on the young lady's diamonds, purchased tickets to this father of the thoughtless and headstrong the Hexald as showing the actual cost, with a stelly started in pursuit, in the company of a detective. It seems that the favored lover in this affair is a worthless fellow-a broken

a fine wardrobe, and any amount of womanmonths since, in a purely accidental man- bounty land and money to all soldiers wh course, is independent of duty, freight and the commission of the agent of the United States.

Wealth, who had but recently died, she would come into possession on the day of her marriage of property to the amount of her marriage of property to the amount of fifty thousand dollars, in Philadelphia, Bosful Versian States.

A LADY in New York has sent the Section 1. The property of the Land 1.

now visited by the small-pox. But the shepossesses, Mr. McCullough ought to send out stopping, on their way to St. Louis, to the country, a woman, in such ciname his daughter's happiness and throw a large Whirkeas, To J. Crittenden are both residing in New Stances, should not be allowed to sacrifice property into worthless hands.—Cincinnati to territorial possessions on this continent Commercial, Dec. 10.

XXXIX CONGRESS.

large bounties, pay or promotion

tee on the District of Columbia.

and ordered to be printed.

commanding the French forces in Mexico,

v declaring that it was his intention to es-

tablish a Monarchy in Mexico which would

restore to the Latin race on this side of the

Atlantic all their strength and prestige, guar-

antee security to the French West India col-

onics and those of Spain, secure the interests

and establish the influence of France in the

of the products of he New World; and

is usurpation by European soldiers; and

assembled:

interests of our Government.

to be shot without trial.

ed by law.

of Mexico by the French troops,

ner and goes over under the rules

On motion of Mr. Howard, the Presiden

was requested to furnish the Senate with all

the correspondence in the possession of the

On motion of Mr. Chandler, the President

was requested to give the Senate all corres

pondence and other information in regard to

the barbarous decree of the so-called Emper-or of Mexico, ordering all Mexicans found

defending the sacred cause of independence

Mr. Cowan submitted the following re

dution, which was objected to by Mr. Sum

Resolved, That the President of the United

States be and he is hereby requested to furn-

ish to the Senate information of the state of

that portion of the Union lately in rebel

lion; whether the rebellion has been sup

sed and the United States put again i

nes collected; and also whether the

ing obedience to the laws and Govern-

session of the States in which it existed

whether the United States Courts are restor-

people of those States have reorganized their

state Governments, and whether they are

Mr. Johnson offered a substitute, which

he sald, was similar to Sumner's proposition

without the preamble, which, in Sumner's

First Session Washington, Dec. 11, 1865.

SENATE. The Senate was called to order at twelve Sclock, by W. Foster, President pro tem.
Mr. Wilson presented the residen Wilson presented the petition Francis Cook and two thousand five hundred other colored citizens of the District of Columbia, asking for the right of suffrage, The petitioners set forth that a large pe tion of the colored citizens of the District are property-holders and tax-payers. They claim that as they are sufficiently intelligent to build and sustain churches and institu tions of learning, and to accumulate property, they are sufficiently intelligent to vote That, for years they have been obliged not only to educate their children, but contribute to the support of the schools in which only white children were taught. That the record of colored people as to crime and pauperism is as fair as any other class in the country. Out of a population of less than 10,000 they sent 3,500 soldiers into the people of this continent. field; while the white population of over 60,000, furnished only 15,000, and colored soldiers volunteered without incentives of

The petition was referred to the Commit-The President pro tem. laid before the Senate a memorial of the North Carolina Legislature, asking the repeal of the test oath. Mr. Wilson introduced a bill to prevent for the previous question the sale of hills, bonds or scrip, and other evidences of debt of the so-called Confederate States, or any of them, which punishes of which the Speaker is chairman, be in as felony buying, selling or holding such evidences of debt, with a penalty of five hund- the reporters of the official proceedings pubred dollars fine, and imprisonment for not | lished in the Globe bear to the House and less than one year nor more than ten, which | whether any further legislation is necessary was referred to the Judiciary Committee, Mr. Brown presented a bill to grant land

for aiding in the construction of a railroad to the Pacific coast through Arkansas and copies of the report of Lieutenant-General Missouri, by the Southern route. Referred | Grant be printed. The question was referred to the Committee on the Pacific Railroad, to Committee on Printing. Mr. Noell offered a resolution that the Mr. Wade introduced the following, which | House of Representatives will not exclude cas referred to Committee on Foreign Af- the members of Congress-elect from any

dated July 8, 1862, directed to the General | cluded from voting at the election of said members. A debate arising, the resolution the Emperor of the French indicated the lies over, policy concerning the affairs of this continent On motion of Mr. Stevens, it was resolved that the President be requested, if not in compatible with the public interest to co municate to the House any corresponde or other information in possession of the fairs in our sister Republic of Mexico, expecially any letters of the Minister of said republic or the French Minister at Wash-

center of America, and prevent the people of the United States from taking possession ington relating thereto. would command the Antilles and South America, and so become the only dispenser municate to the House any information i WHEREAS, In pursuance of said policy, an effort has been made to establish a monarchy in Mexico contrary to the wishes of the people, and to support Maximilian in WHEREAS, among other acts contrary to the spirit of the age and humanity, the sotaken by the United States Government in called Emperor of Mexico, by a decree and relation thereto.

regulation dated September 5, 1865, practically re-established slavery in his dominions, and by a decree dated October, 3, 1865, has violated the usages of civilized warfare, by denying to the Mexican Republican nittee on Roads and Canals. troops the rights of belligerents, and order-On motion of Mr. Wilson, of Iowa, it ing their execution wherever found, within

twenty-four hours after their capture; there-Resolved, That the Committee on Com Resolved by the Senate and House of Repre sentatives of the United States in Congress 1. That we contemplate the present conbill or otherwise. dition of affairs in the Republic of Mexico

2. That the attempt to subject one of the came up as unfinished business. ablican governments of this continent by Resolved, That pending the question as t a foreign power, and to establish on its ruins | the admission of persons claiming to have a monarchy, sustained solely by European | been elected Representatives to the present bayonets, is opposed to the declared policy | Congress, from States lately in rebellion of the United States Government, offensive to our people, and contrary to the spirit of the floor of this House 3. Resolved, That the President of the The House refused to suspend rules for

United States, he requested to take such steps | the reception of the resolution. Yeas, 40 concerning this matter as will indicate the navs, 111. recognized policy and protect the honor and

> WE HAVE ON HAND A GOOD ASSORT-FAMILY GROCERIES.

Mackerel. Tobacco, Cigars, etc.,

MR. WM. PRICHARD long, and favorably mown to this community has taken quarters wit so, and will be pleased to see his old friends an actourers. GOISHALL & HOLLAND, decl4-rf 315 South Market street. SACES! SACES!!

ment of the United States. Mr. Summer called up his resolution cal 30,000 gunnes and burlaps. ling for information as to certain employees of the Treasury Department; whether there are men in the Department who have not

proposition, took it for granted that such : state of things as stated actually existed, Mr. Johnson said his substitute was a simpl esolution of inquiry.

Pending consideration of the above, Mr DEALERS IN Doolittle said the proper business before the Senate was his motion of Wednesday last, to refer that part of the President's message relative to the States to the Committee on

Mr. Sumner presented a bill to confirm the land-titles granted by General Sherman, to colored men, in the Sea Islands last winter. Referred to the Committee or Judiciary. Mr. Howard introduced a resolution cal ing upon the President for what information he has in his possession respecting the

occupancy of Mexican territory, which was The Senate adjourned at one o'clock. House-Mr. D. W. Voorhees appeared to-day and was qualified. Mr. Blaine introduced a bill to reimburs the loyal states for advances made and debts

contracted in the support of the war, and on motion it was referred to a select committee f seven members. Mr. Patterson introduced a bill to repea certain laws and ordinances in the District of Columbia, and for other purposes. was referred to the Committee for the Dis

trict of Columbia. The bill annuls all po litical distinctions on account of color, both n this district and in other territories. Mr. Elliott introduced a bill declaring the andition of the states recently in rebellion and the powers of Congress in relation to them. To be referred to a joint committee en if appointed. Mr. Jenckes introduced a joint resolution

providing that the President and Vice President of the United States shall be elected by a direct vote of the people. It was referred to the Committee on the Judiciary. Mr. Ward introduced a bill, which was referred to the Committee on Military affairs, granting bounty land and money to United States soldiers who served during The acquaintance began about three the rebellion. The bill provides for giving at the rate of five to the cent, of the easily-impressed beauty-for she is orably discharged. The object is to make gold standard.) A hundred dozen of Vive. described as being very beautiful—and the the bounty of this class of soldiers equal to Holland Gin Chequot was invoiced at 3f. 83c. the bottle; adventurer, perceiving his advantage, was that of those who subsequently enlisted. It

> Mr. Schenek introduced a preamble and resolutions, in the same words as these offer-

ed in the Senate by Mr. Wade, in relation to Mr. Van Horn, of Missouri, introduced WHEREAS, The rights of foreign owners

ucressful establishment of this Republic over so large a portion of the continent determined the form of government to be

adopted by the people inhabiting it, it is the duty of the neighboring States to assist each other in guarding the rights common to all that conquest, and subjugation can not be recognized as a remedy for mere pecuniary grievances by the American States, and that the forcible seizure of Mexico by foreign troops, the senting of a foreign Emperor a throne creeted on the rains of that Repub lie, and his retention by foreign bayonets, i in violation of all these, and can not be permitted by the United States, without failing in the highest duties of a people; therefore Resided, That the Committee on Foreign Relations be instructed to inquire into, and report what measures and means may be cessary on the part of the United States to restore to the Mexican people the free and unrestricted rights to choose their own form of government, and of giving effect to the unanimous determination of the people of this nation that no power shall impose a despotic government upon any State or Mr. Van Horn moved the previous ques-

Mr. Stevens said that in voting for the proposition shall we vote for all the preamble affirms. If it were a matter of inniry, it would be entirely a different thing. suggested that it go over fer the pres-The House refused to second the demand

On motion of Mr. Banks a resolution was adopted that the Select Committee on Rules, structed to consider and report what relation to secure a correct and just report of its proceedings, Mr. Washburne moved that 250,000 extra

of the States recently in rebellion, because WHEREAS, In a letter of instructions, of the fact that negroes as a class were ex-

On motion of Mr. Garfield, it was resolved that the President be requested, if not inimpatible with the public service, to compossession of the Executive Department of the government in reference to a so-called decree by Maximilian, the French agent in Mexico, under date of September 6th, 1865, re-establishing slavery espionage in that republic, and also what action, if any, has been

Mr. Allison introduced a bill to construct a canal to improve the upper rapids and lower, or Desmoines rapids, of the Mississippl river, which was referred to the Com-

merce be instructed to inquire what legislation, if any, is necessary for the safety and protection of persons traveling upon railroads in the United States, and to report by

The following resolution, pending from MUTUAL LIFE INSURANCE Menday, and offered by Mr. Niblack, HOME OFFICE: NO. 60 NORTH THIRD SE persons shall be entitled to the privilege of

FRESH FAMILY GROCERIES

Consisting in part of

Coffee. Fruits.

Which we will dispose of at private cale for fair We have also for sale 1000 bushels of prime

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FAMILY FLOUR. STRAYED OR STOLEN. MACKEREL. ON YESTERDAY MORNING, FROM Front of our Warehouse, one small BAY MARE, about 12 hands high, dark legs, no other marks remembered. We will give \$25 reward for STAR CANDLES, SOAP, etc., etc., etc. her return to us.
BAILEY, ORDWAY & CO.,
Broad street. OYSTERS, COVE AND SPICED, CHEESE. PARDINES.

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Burbon Whisky,
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WE WILL SELL AT AUCTION ON THURS-

The attention of Tobacco dealers is invited to this sule. We will put up 100 boxes of Virguna Tobacco in parcels of five boxes and upwards, un-til the lot is closed out. Our orders are to sell without reserve.

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TEN DOLLARS

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100 boxes, Virginia Tobacco;

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OFFER THEIR SERVICES TO THEIR chants, and respectfully rollest consignments. They are prepared to receive And will funrish every facility and accommoda

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